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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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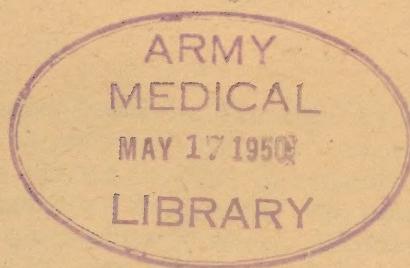
For Period

1 - 15 April

1950

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Course for Laboratory Directors

A two-week course will be held from 1 to 13 May at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo for the directors of prefectural health department laboratories. The purpose of the course is to explain new policies in the administration and activities of prefectural health laboratories and to make directors acquainted with the new standard procedures recently adopted by the National Institute of Health's Committee on Standard Methods. This Committee, together with its sub-committees, includes 120 of Japan's leading laboratory scientists. They have recommended standard methods for all of the commonly used public health laboratory procedures.

This course is one of the first steps in the reorganization and improvement of the system of prefectural public health laboratories and it is important that all directors attend. Training of technicians in the new standard methods will be conducted in subsequent courses at the Institute of Public Health according to the schedule already announced (Section I, Bulletin No. 148).

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Streptomycin for Research on Animal Diseases

The Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, transferred 366 grams of contraband streptomycin to the custody of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, on 4 April. It will be utilized in studying its effect on animal diseases and is the first such opportunity offered the Japanese. The first project will be to determine the effect of streptomycin on calves that are positive reactors to the tuberculin test. Many cattle when returning a positive reaction to the tuberculin test are only slightly affected, and in these cases where the animals are valuable, curative measures may be possible to prevent their destruction, thereby preserving important blood lines. The second project will be a study of the therapeutic effect of streptomycin against swine erysipelas.

Importation of Angora Rabbits

A shipment of 399 Angora rabbits consisting of 214 males and 185 females arrived Haneda Airport on 28 March from Vancouver, Canada. These rabbits are to be utilized for breeding purposes in the improvement of the current Angora stock on hand.

Inspection of Tanning Establishments

The officials of the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, were instructed to continue the inspections of all tanneries curing imported hides for domestic use. Emphasis was placed on the importance of controlling the waste waters and tanning solutions discarded following the tanning process. Inspections have been made frequently, and quarantine control officials have been exercising control over the receipt, inspection, and transportation of all imported hides. Smuggled hides have been confiscated and control maintained over them until released as a tanned product. The disposal of discarded tanning solutions into streams may serve as health hazards, and when this condition is found, inspectors are to contact public health officials who will take corrective action in reducing the pollution.

Livestock Hygiene Service Center Law

The Livestock Hygiene Service Center Law was promulgated on 18 March, and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 29 established the enforcement regulations 29 March. This law will contribute two factors in the control of animal diseases: (1), establish animal service centers throughout the country which will be permanently staffed by prefectural and national animal disease control officials, and (2), the facilities of the service center will be available to private practitioners located in the service center area. The animal disease control officials

will not carry on any treatment or surgery of animals in the service center unless requested to do so by the private practitioner. In conjunction with disease control, artificial insemination stations staffed by veterinarians, will be constructed as part of the service centers.

Animal Diseases Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 25 March - 14 April 1950.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Saitama	Hog cholera	1
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
Tokyo	Hog cholera	6
Shiga	Anthrax	1
Shimane	Black leg	1
Iwate	Hog cholera	40

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following new cases of rabies occurring during the periods indicated:

Prefecture	No. of Cases	
	19-25 March	26 March - 1 April
Tokyo	5	8
Kanagawa	2	5
Chiba	0	7
Saitama	10	7
Ibaraki	2	0
Gumma	1	7
Tochigi	1	2

SECTION III

SUPPLY

Production of Biologics

Biologics production for January, February and March totalled ¥125,185,166, according to reports received from the Ministry of Welfare. Following is a detailed breakdown by product and yen value for the three-month period. All quantities listed passed assay.

	Production			
	January	February	March	Yen Value
BCG Vaccine (doses)	1,508,300	382,200	1,844,300	¥27,637,520
BCG Diluent (doses)	2,542,600	1,161,300	1,505,800	1,562,910
Cholera Vaccine (cc)	32,650	32,450	0	195,300
Diphtheria Antitoxin (cc)	95,045	70,712	90,561	10,765,356
Diphtheria Toxoid (cc)	67,600	107,100	0	787,897
Smallpox Vaccine (doses)	6,102,275	546,220	932,250	32,218,166
Tetanus Antitoxin (cc)	74,140	101,980	70,600	10,362,240
Tuberculin (cc)	343,700	302,715	400,200	659,367
Typhoid Vaccine (cc)	2,385,350	2,631,150	2,651,600	29,138,780
Typhus Vaccine (cc)	9,700	221,580	273,300	11,857,630
Total Yen Value				125,185,166

Assay procedures at the National Institute of Health are progressing smoothly and the laboratory animal supply is adequate. A total of 5,608 guinea pigs were delivered to the Institute from 27 February to 31 March.

Biologics Assay

During the period 22 March - 3 April the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	1 79-B 79-D 79-E 80-A 80-D 81-A 86-A 86-B 86-C 86-E 87-B 87-C 87-E 88-A 88-B 88-C 89-B 89-C 92-A 92-B 92-C 92-E 93-A 93-B 93-E 96-B 96-C 96-E	1 79-B 79-D 79-E 80-A 80-D 81-A 86-A 86-B 86-C 86-E 87-B 87-C 87-E 88-A 88-B 88-C 89-B 89-C 92-A 92-B 92-C 92-E 93-A 93-B 93-E 96-B 96-C 96-E	4,900 doses 46,800 48,000 38,700 47,800 48,900 46,700 51,600 40,600 50,700 49,300 52,400 49,600 37,700 52,700 54,300 43,100 53,900 48,800 46,900 51,500 49,200 39,200 52,000 47,800 37,500 53,400 55,000 47,500
	Tchoku	2 4 5 6 8 10 11 9	6,900 doses 16,400 12,700 18,300 35,100 28,500 45,700 33,100	
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	97 109 111 112 113 115	78,500 doses 93,900 121,200 90,000 121,200 95,900	
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	2812 2814	8,976 cc 8,814	
	Hayashi Seiyaku	7	8,982 cc	
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	39	8,373 cc	
Smallpox Vaccine	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	73 77 78	82,000 doses 281,500 348,925	
	Matsuyama Biseibutsu	1 2 3 4 5	8,300 doses 8,200 9,700 18,300 8,300	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Tetanus Antitoxin	Beppu Chiryo	7 8 8	8,860 cc 8,640 6,920
	Chiba	47	15,540 cc
Tuberculin O.T.	Kekkaku Yebekai	87 88 100 107 109	25,790 cc 26,320 27,870 27,560 26,160
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Aichi Kessei Vaccine		126 127 131 134 136 140 144 150 155 156	15,900 cc 17,500 16,250 17,200 17,650 14,900 20,200 17,350 17,450 35,100
	Chiba Kessei	163 165 168 169 174 180 181 186 189 190 193	36,950 cc 36,000 36,200 37,050 35,900 36,500 36,100 35,550 37,150 36,350 36,650
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Chiba Kessei Vaccine		194 196 200	37,500 35,300 37,350
	Fujisawa Yakuhin	83 85	28,350 cc 28,250
	Hokuriku Seiyaku Kagaku Kessei	29 107 108 117 128 130 133 141 142 145 146 152 155 156 158 162 163 164 165 167 168 170 171 172 174 175	19,250 cc 20,100 cc 18,800 30,050 27,450 22,900 37,100 27,050 29,150 38,150 37,700 36,250 37,400 36,500 33,050 38,450 38,950 37,950 36,800 37,500 38,650 36,400 37,050 37,250 38,500 38,550

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Vaccine	Kagaku Kessei	176 177 178 180 183 185 188 190 198 200	37,850 38,500 38,000 38,900 38,550 39,150 38,450 39,250 39,250 39,250
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	764 765 766 767 768 769 770 772 775 777 781 783	38,600 cc 38,900 38,800 38,800 39,000 39,000 39,100 38,850 38,050 38,250 38,900 39,100
	Nitto Yakuhin	83 88 94 98 105	38,450 cc 38,700 39,350 38,600 39,300
	Takeda Yakuhin	173 237 244	16,650 cc 17,400 17,600
	Tokyo-to Eisei	59 61 62	16,950 cc 17,050 17,100
	Toshiba Seibutsu	272 273 274 275 276 277 295 296 297 299 300 302 306 307 308	15,450 cc 15,650 14,450 16,050 16,150 17,500 19,350 16,450 17,050 16,450 15,850 18,050 16,400 18,450 17,900
Typhus Vaccine	Kitasato Kenkyujo	85 87 94	77,560 cc 91,520 104,220

Water Purification

Local waterworks throughout Japan are confronted with ever-increasing prices for liquid chlorine, used for water purification. The Ministry of Welfare reported that effective 1 April the price for liquid chlorine in the Kanto area increased from ¥26,000 to ¥40,000 per metric ton. This price includes containers and transportation charges to the consumer.

Chlorine is no longer a controlled item, and the sharp increase in price is attributed to curtailment of electric power allocations to the manufacturers, plus increased demands for the product from industrial fields.

The Ministry of Welfare is taking special measures to determine that all waterworks are complying with directives governing water purification in Japan.

SECTION IV

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - February

The February report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	92,721
Arrests - Registered persons	11
Unregistered persons (including 21 Koreans & 17 foreign nationals)	157
Convictions - Registered persons	5
Unregistered persons (including two Koreans & six foreign nationals)	42
Theft of narcotics (including one prefectoral government office and one hospital)	19
Losses by fire (including two hospitals)	5

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 10,00 fine to three months penal servitude. There were no suspended sentences. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥1,000 fine to 18 months penal servitude. Eleven out of 33 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Three sentences were appealed by defendants and three by procurators.

Penalties for foreign nationals varied from three months to two years confinement at hard labor. Four defendants were sentenced to confinement at hard labor. Two others received deportation.

Eighty-two registrants were admonished and 20 were dealt with administratively, their licenses being suspended from one week to six months. Ten non-registrants were released because of insufficient evidence.

Two violators of the Marihuana Law were admonished.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,783
Investigations originated	228
Investigations concluded	213
Investigations not concluded	349

Diet Law No. 18, passed 16 March and effective 1 April, established narcotic agents as national government employees under the sole direction of the Minister of Welfare. The Chief of the Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, now has the responsibility of carrying out national and international obligations with respect to narcotic administration and enforcement. He has the further responsibility of coordinating enforcement with police, customs, and other Japanese law enforcement agencies.

SECTION V

WELFARE

In-Service Training Conferences

The Ministry of Welfare has set the following dates and places for In-Service Training Conferences. A social work training consultant from Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, and a Japanese technical advisor will attend all of these conferences. Regional civil affairs welfare officers are also invited to attend.

Nagaoka City, Shizuka Prefecture - 16-20 May.
(For Kanto and Tokai-Hokuriku Regions)

Miyazaki City, Miyazaki Prefecture - 29 May - 3 June.
(For Kyushu and Shikoku Regions)

Kyoto City, Kyoto Prefecture - 6-10 June
(For Kinki and Chugoku Regions)

Aomori City, Aomori Prefecture - 27 June - 1 July
(For Tohoku and Hokkaido Regions)

Japanese Red Cross

Detailed plans for the coming Red Cross Fund Campaign and the Societies estimated income and expenditures have been concluded. The tentative goal, nation wide has been set at ¥436,400,000.

The Japanese Red Cross proposes to hold sixty-two summer camps during July and August 1950 for approximately 4,917 primary school children from fifty-three schools all over Japan.

National American Red Cross has authorized the release of all surplus Red Cross supplies in the theater as a donation to the Japanese Red Cross, Korean Red Cross and the Ryukyu Interim Association, Japanese Red Cross to receive 50%. Public Health and Welfare has arranged for a substantial quantity of surplus medical supplies to be turned over to the Japanese Red Cross. These supplies will be turned over to the 153 hospitals, clinics and dispensaries operated in Japan by the Japanese Red Cross.

Atami Fire Disaster

The official report on the Atami Fire received from the Shizuka Prefectural Welfare Department through the Welfare Ministry, gave Public Health and Welfare Section the following information:

Houses destroyed completely	1,171
Persons affected	4,817
Estimated dead	4 or 5
Lost persons	8
Severely injured persons	15
Slightly injured persons	642

Shizuka Prefecture sent out an investigation team including chiefs of the following departments: Health, Medical Affairs, Taxation, Accounting and Road Construction, totalling 67 persons. Refugee centers were established at six locations; medical aid centers operated at 13 points.

LARA sent two trucks of supplies to be distributed to the needy, consisting of the following: 5,000 pieces of clothing, 19 cases of kitchen utensils.

The Japanese Red Cross dispatched one medical team and one ambulance from Tokyo and five medical teams were sent from Shizuka to the scene of the disaster. The Japanese Red Cross sent supplies consisting of 120 sets layettes, 1,200 children's shirts and 2,400 towels.

From all information received it was indicated that the National Disaster Law was made to function immediately and that prefectural teams and Red Cross, as well as other persons rendered necessary assistance.

SECTION VI

SOCIAL SECURITY

National Subsidies to Public Health and Welfare Programs, JFY 1950

An important innovation in Japanese budgetary and fiscal practice which will affect most public health and welfare programs in the new fiscal year and hereafter is the establishment of equalization grants from the national to the local governments pursuant to the recommendations made by the Shoup Taxation Mission last August.

Since this matter will be of practical concern to the Civil Affairs Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers at their working levels, a paper prepared in connection with a regional Public Health Officers conference summarizing the development and working of the new system, especially as it affects the public health and welfare programs, is being sent to the Public Health Officers and Public Welfare Officers of all Civil Affairs Regions with this issue of the Public Health and Welfare Bulletin as Enclosure No. 1.

See Attached Enclosure

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

4 Incls

1. The Role of Equalization Grants in National Budgeting and Subsidies
2. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - January 1950
3. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 18 March 1950
4. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week Ended 25 March 1950

Inclosure No. 1 missing

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: JANUARY, 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of January 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in January.

Live Births: There were 258,129 live births in January compared with 204,825 last month. The birth rate increased 26 percent from 29.3 in December to 37.0 currently. This was a smaller increase than in previous years, due in part to the change in the method of reporting age. A high birth rate in January has been typical for Japan due to the practice of registering many December events as if they occurred in January in order to prevent the babies from becoming one year older on the 1st of January. The European system of counting age went into effect on 1 January 1950. The current live birth rate (37.0) was 21 percent below that (46.7) in January last year, 20 percent below the rate (46.3) in the same month of 1948, and 17 percent less than the January median rate (44.5) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (35.3) was 7 percent less than the rate (37.8) for all "gun". About two-thirds of the prefectures (31) had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Seven were higher and eight were lower. Three prefectures, Saga (45.8), Hokkaido (45.4) and Miyazaki (45.2) had rates more than 20 percent above the national. The lowest prefectoral rate was recorded for Nagano (30.4) and was 18 percent below the all Japan average.

Deaths (all ages): During January there were 91,526 deaths compared with 82,134 in December. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 11 percent from 11.8 to 13.1. It was approximately 6 percent higher than the January rate (12.4) last year but was 5 percent below the death rate (13.8) in the same month of 1948 and 32 percent less than the January median rate (19.2) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (12.5) was 7 percent less than for all "gun" (13.4). Three-fourths of the prefectures (34) had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Only two prefectures, Nagano (11.6) and Hokkaido (11.7) had rates more than 10 percent below the Japan figure. Ten prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above the national, including Chiba (15.3) and Iwate (15.1) with rates more than 15 percent higher.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the ten leading causes of death are shown in table 3. More than two-thirds, a total of 62,888 deaths were attributed to these causes. Increases over last month's rates were recorded for 7 of these causes and decreases for 3. Congenital debility increased 44 percent from 53.0 to 76.4. Pneumonia rose from fourth to third place with an increase of 32 percent from 92.1 to 121.9. Bronchitis remained in tenth place on the list of leading causes of death but the current rate (49.0) was 32 percent above the December rate (37.0). There were increases of 15 and 13 percent respectively for senility and nephritis, while lesser increases were recorded for heart diseases and tuberculosis (all forms). The death rates for the three remaining causes (diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestine; vacular lesions affecting the central nervous system; and malignant neoplasms) showed minor decreases. Compared with January 1949, the rates for 7 causes were currently higher and for 3 were lower. Senility and pneumonia increased 18 and 13 percent respectively, while increases of from 1 to 10 percent were recorded for bronchitis, congenital debility, nephritis, heart diseases, and malignant neoplasms. The remaining three causes decreased by from 4 to 7 percent

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths numbered 19,553 in January compared with 16,819 in the previous month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased 8 percent from 82.1 to 75.7. The current rate was 25 percent higher than in January 1949 (60.4), and 14 percent above the rate (66.2) in the corresponding month of 1948 but 20 percent below the January median rate (94.6) for the 5 year period 1938-1942. The higher infant death rate this month as compared with previous

years is due in part to the more normal recording of births currently because of the new method of reporting age that went into effect this month.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (68.6) was approximately 13 percent less than for all "gun" (79.3). Twenty-four prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Twelve were higher and 10 were lower. Aomori (104.8) and Iwate (103.3) Prefectures had rates more than 30 percent above the all Japan figure. Kanagawa recorded the lowest prefectoral rate (59.5), more than 20 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in January are shown in table 4. A total of 16,871 deaths was attributed to these causes; more than 85 percent of all infant deaths. Only 3 causes recorded increases from the December level. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, congenital debility, and pneumonia increased 26, 14 and 3 percent respectively. The current rate for premature birth was less than one-third the December rate. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines decreased 36 percent from 11.0 to 7.0. Congenital malformations dropped by one-fifth from 2.5 to 2.0. The death rate for sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes and for beriberi decreased 15 and 12 percent respectively, while whooping cough and bronchitis recorded lesser decreases. Compared with January 1949, the current rates were higher for 9 of the leading causes. The only decrease was recorded for premature birth, the current rate (2.0) being less than one-half that (4.5) for January last year. The whooping cough rate was two and one-half times as great as the comparable rate last year. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines increased only one percent, while the remaining 7 causes increased from 15 to 43 percent.

Stillbirths: Stillbirths for January totalled 17,471 compared with 16,373 in December. The rate (per 1,000 live births each month) decreased 15 percent from 79.9 to 67.7. The current rate was the highest January rate on record. It was nearly 50 percent greater than the rate (45.6) in January last year, and more than 70 percent above the corresponding rate (39.0) in 1948 and the January median rate (39.6) for the 7 year period 1935-1941. As in the case of infant deaths, the current high rate was due in part to the more normal recording of births this month. This is attributed to the new method of reporting age that went into effect 1 January 1950.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (91.8) was 65 percent greater than for all "gun" (55.8), only 18 prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Fifteen were higher and 13 were lower. Tottori Prefecture had a rate (110.1) more than 60 percent above the all Japan average and Kochi recorded a rate (45.8) more than 30 percent below.

Marriages: Marriages decreased approximately 11 percent. In the current month there were 67,201 with a rate of 9.6 and in December there were 75,144 marriages yielding a rate of 10.8. The current rate was 19 percent below the January rate (11.9) last year and 8 percent less than that (10.4) recorded in the same month of 1948, but was 26 percent greater than the January median rate (7.6) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" (8.7) was 14 percent less than for all "gun" (10.1). Twenty-four prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Yamagata Prefecture had a rate (13.7) more than 40 percent above the Japan average, four prefectures (Iwate, Fukushima, Niigata and Tottori) had rates more than 20 percent above and an additional 9 prefectures recorded rates more than 10 percent above. Eight prefectoral rates were more than 10 percent below the Japan average, including Shiga (7.2) and Kyoto (7.5) with rates more than 20 percent below.

Divorces: The total divorces in January (5,890) was less than that recorded for December (7,389). The rate dropped from 1.1 to 0.8. The current rate was slightly less than that for January last year (0.9), but was well above the corresponding rate (0.6) in 1948 and the January median rate (0.6) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

For all "shi" the divorce rate was 0.9 and for all "gun" 0.8. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.4 in Shiga to 1.3 in Nagasaki and Kochi. Ten prefectoral rates were the same as the all Japan average, 24 were higher and 12 were lower.

TABLE 2. - 1/LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, JANUARY 1950

	LIVE BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	INFANT DEATH RATE	STILL- BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE R'TE	DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	37.0	13.1	75.7	67.7	9.6	0.8
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	35.3	12.5	68.5	91.8	8.7	0.9
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	37.8	13.4	79.3	55.8	10.1	0.8
AICHI	35.4	13.1	82.7	76.6	8.9	0.8
AKITA	39.9	13.2	97.7	75.2	11.1	1.1
AOMORI	40.7	14.2	104.8	76.1	11.1	1.2
CHIBA	34.0	15.3	96.7	63.1	8.4	0.6
EHIME	39.9	12.9	68.1	56.8	10.4	1.2
FUKUI	36.1	13.3	82.4	66.8	9.4	1.0
FUKUOKA	43.3	12.7	64.4	64.9	9.9	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	40.4	13.3	82.4	73.0	12.1	0.9
GIFU	35.8	12.7	84.2	74.5	9.5	0.8
GUMMA	34.3	13.1	80.3	82.4	10.1	0.6
HIROSHIMA	33.9	12.5	66.0	59.2	9.5	1.2
HOKKAIDO	45.4	11.7	61.4	58.9	9.5	0.8
HYOGO	32.9	12.5	73.6	79.9	8.7	0.8
IBARAKI	35.7	14.6	95.2	75.5	9.5	0.5
ISHIKAWA	37.6	14.4	82.3	53.1	9.3	0.9
IWATE	39.1	15.1	103.3	82.0	12.3	1.0
KAGAWA	36.4	14.0	89.2	75.1	11.0	1.0
KAGOSHIMA	41.9	14.7	76.6	53.3	9.8	0.8
KANAGAWA	35.5	12.1	59.5	55.1	8.1	0.7
KOCHI	35.9	13.8	76.2	45.8	9.7	1.3
KUMAMOTO	43.3	13.0	61.3	54.3	9.9	0.9
KYOTO	30.6	12.3	65.7	78.2	7.5	0.7
MIE	33.9	13.6	88.1	68.2	8.5	0.6
MIYAGI	39.4	12.3	75.0	69.6	11.5	0.7
MIYAZAKI	45.2	15.0	79.0	72.7	10.7	0.9
NAGANO	30.4	11.6	60.6	83.0	10.6	0.5
NAGASAKI	44.2	14.1	69.7	49.6	9.4	1.3
NARA	31.2	12.9	79.1	72.0	8.3	0.8
NIIGATA	36.4	12.7	70.2	74.2	12.1	0.8
OKITA	40.1	14.9	75.9	65.3	9.0	0.9
OKAYAMA	32.1	13.2	81.5	78.8	9.5	1.0
OSAKA	32.3	11.8	69.3	84.2	7.7	0.8
SAGA	45.8	14.5	75.4	50.4	10.8	1.0
SAITAMA	35.7	14.5	94.5	59.9	11.1	0.5
SHIGA	32.5	13.0	84.6	63.1	7.2	0.4
SHIMANE	36.5	14.5	81.9	71.4	9.0	0.9
SHIZUOKA	38.5	12.7	81.0	63.8	8.6	0.8
TOCHIGI	37.3	13.3	69.6	59.5	10.7	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	38.0	15.0	92.3	75.9	9.9	1.1
TOYO	33.8	12.4	67.5	59.8	7.8	0.7
TOTTORI	37.2	12.9	63.6	110.1	11.6	1.2
TOYAMA	35.6	12.9	84.8	65.4	10.8	0.9
WAKAYAMA	32.5	12.9	68.1	68.1	9.3	0.9
YAMAGATA	36.1	12.7	79.1	79.1	13.7	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	37.0	13.5	63.2	63.9	9.1	1.0
YAMANASHI	33.7	12.0	72.0	71.6	10.4	0.7

1/Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis.

Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by H&W Section, GHQ, SCAR. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, JANUARY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	January 1950 Number	January 1950 Rate	Dec. 49 Rate	Jan. 49 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	62,888			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10,681	153.0	146.7	159.5
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	9,013	129.1	138.4	137.2
490-493					
763	Pneumonia	8,511	121.9	92.1	107.8
794-304	Senility	7,803	111.8	97.6	95.0
410-434,440					
441,443	Heart diseases	5,348	76.6	72.6	73.2
772-773.0					
773.5	Congenital debility	5,332	76.4	53.0	70.0
140-200,202					
203,205	Malignant Neoplasms (cancer etc.)	4,813	68.9	73.4	67.9
571-572					
764,785b	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	4,507	64.6	69.3	69.1
590-594					
442,446	Nephritis and nephrosis	3,458	49.5	44.0	46.8
500-502	Bronchitis	3,422	49.0	37.0	44.5

Footnotes: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 4. - THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, JANUARY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	January 1950 Number	January 1950 Rate	Dec. 49 Rate	Jan. 49 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	16,871			
772,773.0					
773.5	Congenital debility	5,332	20.7	18.1	15.0
490-493					
763	Pneumonia	4,738	18.4	17.8	12.9
571,572					
764	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines	1,815	7.0	11.0	6.9
500-502	Bronchitis	1,431	5.5	5.6	4.2
762,766-771					
773.1	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1,245	4.8	3.8	3.6
056	Whooping cough	601	2.3	2.4	0.9
750-759	Congenital malformations	522	2.0	2.5	1.6
776	Fremature	515	2.0	6.7	4.5
280	Beriberi	380	1.5	1.7	1.3
	Sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes	292	1.1	1.3	0.8

Footnotes: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 18 MARCH 1950

During the eleventh week, ended 18 March 1950, there were 20,624 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 22,618 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received and comparisons with last week are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases this week (256) were 16 percent fewer than those (303) reported in the preceding week. Deaths decreased by nearly a half, from 41 to 23. This week's case figure was nearly 30 percent less than in the same period of last year (361) and almost 40 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (422). Half (23) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, fourteen had more, and eight remained the same, while one (Yamanashi) reported no cases during either period. Two other prefectures (Gifu and Okayama) also had no cases this week, while at the other extreme Iwate Prefecture and Tokyo-to reported 17 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 16.5 and 19.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 2.2.

There were almost 60 percent fewer cases of dysentery this week (64) than in the previous period (167). Deaths also decreased, from 23 to 18. Present cases were about 30 and 15 percent respectively higher than in the eleventh weeks of last year (49) and 1948 (56). Decreases from last week occurred in twenty of the prefectures and increases in only six. Of the twenty prefectures that did not change, all but one have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Iwate Prefecture, which reported the largest numeric increase last week, had the most notable numeric decrease during the current period, from 27 cases to 1. Almost a fourth (15) of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to and from one to eight in each of nineteen additional prefectures. All cases this week were bacillary dysentery except for three that were designated as amebic dysentery. All deaths were from the former. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.1 and 5.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 1.3.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (55) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (51). Deaths, however, numbered 9, three times the previous figure (3). The present number of cases was 13 percent less than that (63) recorded for the same week of last year and amore than 40 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (94). About a third (15) of the prefectures had increases over last week, while six had decreases, and nine did not change. The remaining sixteen prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases in the present week ranged from one to nine in each of 27 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.8 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were both 0.6.

There were 13 cases of paratyphoid fever this week compared with 21 cases last week. One death was reported whereas there were no deaths in the two previous weeks. During the eleventh weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 22 and 31 respectively. More than half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Ten prefectures had increases over last week, six decreases, and the remaining five stayed the same. There were one or two cases in each of twelve prefectures this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported for three weeks, and there have been no deaths thus far this year. Records for the eleventh weeks of last year and 1948 show that there were no cases during either of those periods. The cumulative case rate as of 18 March 1950 was less than 0.1.

About half as many cases of typhus fever were reported this week (24) as in the preceding period (50). Three deaths were reported currently compared with five last week. There were two cases recorded for the eleventh week of last year and nine during the same period of 1948. The majority (34) of the prefectures have reported no cases during the past two or more weeks, while nine prefectures decreased since last week, one increased, and two stayed the same. Gumma and Kanagawa prefectures each reported seven of this week's cases, Tokyo-to five, Ibaraki three, and Osaka and Okayama Prefectures each one. The one case in Okayama was the first to be reported

by that prefecture thus far this year. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 3.9 respectively while the corresponding death rates were both 0.2.

Malaria cases decreased from 16 last week to 12 currently. Two deaths were reported whereas there were no deaths in the two previous weeks. Cases in the eleventh week of last year (28) were more than twice the current figure while those in the same period of 1948 (56) were more than four times as great. Well over half (28) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Ten prefectures decreased from last week, seven increased, and one did not change. Present cases occurred in eight prefectures with from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 49 cases of scarlet fever this week, slightly fewer than in the preceding week (51). One death was reported, the first since the beginning of February. Present cases were about 40 percent below those (80) in the eleventh week of last year and approximately the same as in the like period of 1948 (51). There were decreases from last week in twelve of the prefectures, increases in nine, and no change in five, while no cases have been reported for two or more weeks in the remaining twenty. Fourteen of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to and from one to eight in each of nineteen additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 5.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Epidemic meningitis cases numbered 28 this week compared with 33 last week. There were six deaths currently and four in the preceding week. This week's cases were a third fewer than those (42) recorded for the same period of last year and over 60 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (73). Nearly half (21) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Decreases from last week occurred in about a third (15) of the prefectures, increases in nine, and no change in one. Nine of the present week's cases were in Tokyo-to, and there were from one to three cases in each of twelve other prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.8 and 1.5 respectively while the corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (1,295) was slightly less than in the preceding week (1,327). It was over 65 percent less than that (3,821) recorded for the eleventh week of last year and 15 percent below the total (1,516) for the corresponding period of 1948. Half (23) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, nineteen had fewer, and three stayed the same. The one remaining prefecture (Shimane) reported none during either period. The largest numeric change was a decrease in Aichi Prefecture, from 189 cases last week to 99 currently, Saitama Prefecture, with 219 cases this week, alone accounted for about a sixth of the current total, while cases in 42 prefectures ranged from 1 to 99. The three remaining prefectures (Tottori and Yamaguchi in addition to Shimane previously mentioned) reported no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 83.5 and 66.1 respectively.

There were 2,247 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 2,590 cases last week, a decrease of 13 percent. They were 66 percent greater than in the eleventh week of 1949 (1,349) and almost three and a half times those (653) recorded for the same period of 1948. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while fourteen had increases and one remained the same. Toyama Prefecture reported the largest numeric change, a decrease from 132 cases to 58. More than a fifth of this week's total cases occurred in three neighboring prefectures in the Kanto area, Tokyo-to (212), Saitama (150), and Ibaraki (123). Cases in the remaining 43 prefectures ranged from 2 in Nara to 115 in Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 144.9 and 170.5 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (7,865) was 8 percent less than in the preceding week (8,543). It was 6 percent below the figure (8,351) recorded for the eleventh week of last year but 12 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (6,992). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures decreased from last

week while the remaining fourteen prefectures increased. Prefectural case figures ranged from 28 to 1,001. Eighty-five percent (6,668) of the total cases reported this week were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 507.1 and 473.3 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased 9 percent, from 5,348 last week to 4,887 in the present week. They were 26 percent greater than in the eleventh week of last year (3,866) and 9 percent above the total (4,483) for the same period of 1948. Decreases from last week occurred in almost two-thirds (29) of the prefectures and there were increases in the remaining seventeen. The two largest numeric changes were both decreases and occurred in Aichi Prefecture (from 279 cases to 174) and Okayama Prefecture (188 cases to 85). There were 88 fewer cases this week than last in Nagan Prefecture, and the largest increase (83 more cases) occurred in Miyagi Prefecture. Three neighboring prefectures in the Kanto region (Saitama-357 cases, Nagano-229, and Gunma-200) in addition to Hokkaido (347) together accounted for 23 percent of all cases this week. Forty-two additional prefectures had cases ranging from 17 to 179. The current and cumulative case rates were 315.1 and 317.9 respectively.

There were over 25 percent fewer influenza cases this week (1,105) than last week (1,496). During the eleventh weeks of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 44 and 85 respectively. Cases decreased from last week in eighteen of the prefectures and increased in eleven. Of the remaining seventeen prefectures, which did not change, all but two (15) have reported no cases for two or more weeks. The most marked numeric increase occurred in Oita Prefecture on Kyushu, from 32 to 324 cases, while the second largest increase occurred in the northernmost prefecture, Hokkaido, from 84 to 180. Gifu Prefecture reported a substantial decrease, from 290 to 134. There were no cases reported in Akita Prefecture this week compared with a report of 426 cases last week. Although last week's figure is known to be incorrect, a correction was not received until too late to be included in the tabulations for this week's report. Three-fourths of all cases this week occurred in five widely scattered prefectures, Oita (234), Hokkaido (180), Niigata (169), Gifu (134), and Yamanashi (118). Twenty other prefectures reported cases ranging from 1 to 59. The current and cumulative case rates were 71.2 and 93.4 respectively.

The number of poliomyelitis cases this week (26) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (23). There were 21 cases in the eleventh week of last year and 6 in the same period of 1948. Over half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Eleven prefectures decreased from last week, eight increased, and the remaining one did not change. This week's cases were distributed among eleven prefectures with from one to six in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.0 respectively.

Tetanus cases numbered 29 this week, slightly fewer than in the previous period (31). They were about 50 percent higher than those (19) recorded for the same period of last year and about a third below the corresponding 1948 total (45). Increases over last week occurred in about a third (15) of the prefectures, decreases in eleven, and no change in four, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining sixteen. Cases this week occurred in twenty prefectures and ranged from one to five in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.9 and 1.7 respectively.

There were 13 cases of puerperal infection this week compared with 20 cases last week. There were 20 cases last year at this time and about twice the present number in the same period of 1948 (27). Well over half (27) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Twelve prefectures decreased from last week, while the other seven increased. Ten prefectures currently reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.1 respectively.

No incidence of rabies has been reported during the past two weeks. There were also no cases in the eleventh weeks of last year and 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 18 March 1948 was 0.1.

Twice as many leprosy cases were reported this week (18) as in the preceding period (9). Records for the eleventh weeks of 1949 and 1948 show 10 and 14 cases

respectively. About two-thirds of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Increases over last week occurred in ten prefectures, decreases in four, and no change in the remaining two. Twelve prefectures having one or two cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.6 respectively.

Trachoma cases numbered 2,635 this week compared with 2,538 last week, an increase of 4 percent. The present figure was 5 percent less than that (2,760) recorded for the same period of last year but approximately the same as the corresponding 1948 total (2,632). Changes from last week included 27 prefectures that decreased and eighteen that increased, while the one remaining prefecture stayed the same. Prefectural case figures in the present period ranged from 2 to 301. The current and cumulative case rates were 169.9 and 137.2 respectively.

No cases of infectious diarrhea have been reported for four weeks. Eight cases were recorded for the eleventh week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 18 March 1950 was 0.1.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered two currently compared with seven in the previous week. There are no available data for either last year or 1948. Hiroshima and Fukuoka were the two prefectures that reported the two cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.4 respectively.

There was one case of filariasis reported this week. Last week there were four cases. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. The one case this week occurred in Kumamoto Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were also no cases recorded during the eleventh weeks of last year and 1948.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 6,177 cases this week compared with 6,878 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,670 and 27,811 respectively; gonorrhea, 3,190 and 33,956; chancroid, 301 and 3,543; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 16 and 128. Cases were lower this week than last week for all diseases except lymphogranuloma venereum which remained the same. Last week there were 3,056 cases of syphilis, 3,417 cases of gonorrhea, 389 cases of chancroid, and 16 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. All totals this week were lower than in the same period of last year when syphilis cases numbered 4,192, gonorrhea 3,716, chancroid 457, and lymphogranuloma venereum 20. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 18 March 1950 were; syphilis, 172.2 and 163.0 respectively; gonorrhea, 205.7 and 199.0; chancroid, 19.4 and 20.8; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 1.0 and 0.8.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 18 March 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	15	1	268	26	1	-	23	6
AOMORI	5	-	87	18	-	-	1	-
IWATE	17	1	* 98	15	1	-	33	2
MIYAGI	5	-	88	4	4	-	17	2
AKITA	4	-	102	6	-	-	8	6
YAMAGATA	8	-	37	4	-	-	7	2
FUKUSHIMA	6	2	78	11	-	-	16	2
IBARAKI	4	-	52	-	4	-	40	15
TOCHIGI	1	-	41	8	1	1	21	9
GUMMA	4	1	33	1	3	2	45	13
SAITAMA	7	-	73	6	4	1	87	* 25
CHIBA	1	-	* 37	8	-	-	* 23	11
TOKYO	17	-	221	22	15	4	* 202	* 51
KANAGAWA	3	1	88	10	5	4	* 47	9
NIIGATA	4	-	115	9	8	1	63	10
TOYAMA	1	-	48	6	-	-	2	1
ISHIKAWA	4	1	59	7	1	-	57	-
FUKUI	4	-	27	4	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	13	3	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	11	1	61	3	1	-	* 8	-
GIFU	-	-	* 28	7	-	-	10	5
SHIZUOKA	4	-	42	4	-	-	37	8
AICHI	7	1	73	4	2	1	19	4
MIE	7	1	40	5	2	-	13	4
SHIGA	2	-	21	2	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	3	-	46	5	1	1	17	4
OSAKA	13	5	120	24	-	-	19	2
HYOGO	11	-	117	10	-	-	21	9
NARA	1	-	29	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	21	-	-	-	4	1
TOTTORI	1	1	11	2	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	4	1	67	7	-	-	2	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	30	1	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	8	1	72	8	2	-	7	6
YAMAGUCHI	9	-	113	8	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	31	5	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	16	-	-	-	3	2
EHIME	3	-	47	7	-	-	3	2
KOCHI	1	-	* 21	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	12	1	244	26	6	-	36	6
SAGA	4	-	68	5	1	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	7	1	120	7	1	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	49	5	1	1	7	5
OITA	6	2	76	17	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	7	-	125	17	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	13	1	85	11	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	256	23	* 3,338	368	64	18	* 921	* 226
RATE								
Current	16.5	1.5	19.6	2.2	4.1	1.2	5.4	1.3
Previous	19.5	2.6			10.1	1.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	20	5	-	-	6	1
AOMORI	1	-	8	1	1	-	5	-
IWATE	1	-	7	1	-	-	3	-
MIYAGI	3	-	15	1	1	-	13	-
AKITA	-	-	6	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	8	-	1	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	1	-	15	3	-	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	7	2	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	12	1	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	1	-	21	5	-	-	2	-
CHIBA	2	-	* 15	2	-	-	5	-
TOKYO	9	2	* 137	* 22	1	-	51	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	38	2	-	-	7	-
NIIGATA	-	-	18	3	1	-	4	-
TOYAMA	-	-	* 4	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	14	3	1	-	4	-
SHIZUOKA	3	-	18	-	-	-	8	-
AICHI	2	-	21	7	-	-	4	-
MIE	3	3	17	7	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	* 21	5	1	-	4	-
OSAKA	6	-	32	2	1	1	7	-
HYOGO	2	-	23	2	1	-	7	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	4	1	1	-	4	-
TOTTORI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	1	14	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1	32	4	2	-	6	1
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	8	2	-	-	3	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	16	2	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	11	-	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		55	9	* 645	* 102	13	1	185
DATE								
Current	3.5	0.6	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.0
Previous	3.3	0.2			1.4	-		

Footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	7	-	17	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	5	2	205	18
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	7	-	390	* 19
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TONOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	2	-	24	3	658	* 41
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	1.5	0.2	3.9	0.2
Previous	-	-			3.2	0.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Cumulative Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	1	1	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-
IBARAKI	-	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	1	-	3	-
SAITAMA	1	-	8	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	3	-	14	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	1
GIFU	2	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	4	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAHAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	14	2
SAGA	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	2	5
TOTAL	12	2	123	13
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
Previous	1.0	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	52	1	2	1	18	4
AOMORI	1	-	11	-	2	-	6	-
IWATE	1	-	13	1	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	-	-	13	-	-	-	14	3
AKITA	2	-	19	-	1	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	2	-	11	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	7	-	1	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	2	1	6	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	1	-	9	-	-	-	2	-
SAITAMA	1	-	37	1	-	-	7	3
CHIBA	1	-	* 13	-	1	-	6	2
TOKYO	14	-	242	-	9	1	58	11
KANAGAWA	1	-	62	-	3	1	15	* 6
NIIGATA	-	-	* 10	-	-	-	* 4	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
NAGANO	2	-	56	1	-	-	4	-
GIFU	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	9	-	1	-	7	1
AICHI	1	-	36	-	-	-	2	1
MIE	-	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	1	-	31	-	-	-	3	2
KYOTO	3	-	52	-	-	-	4	2
OSAKA	6	-	64	-	-	-	13	2
HYOGO	1	-	27	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	* 6	-	1	-	13	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	5	-	2	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	49	1	* 861	5	28	6	* 252	* 55
DATE								
Current	3.2	0.1	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.3
Previous	3.3	-	-	-	2.1	0.3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	51	285	33	705
AOMORI	2	52	17	328
IWATE	32	187	53	468
MIYAGI	9	138	21	332
AKITA	18	76	14	392
YAMAGATA	1	60	24	195
FUKUSHIMA	46	354	61	797
IBARAKI	9	75	123	1,230
TOCHIGI	19	291	30	340
GUMMA	75	834	37	592
SAITAMA	219	1,416	150	1,836
CHIBA	6	87	30	496
TOKYO	26	318	212	2,619
KANAGAWA	22	212	77	1,365
NIIGATA	10	201	57	689
TOYAMA	4	91	58	1,112
ISHIKAWA	3	21	,	276
FUKUI	2	199	21	338
YAMANASHI	5	80	24	280
NAGANO	67	513	61	742
GIFU	44	323	17	277
SHIZUOKA	79	728	106	1,385
AICHI	99	1,205	25	780
MIE	4	103	56	588
SHIGA	8	47	40	344
KYOTO	1	17	74	672
OSAKA	12	40	70	866
HYOGO	7	79	74	903
NARA	1	3	2	122
WAKAYAMA	1	5	46	445
TOTTORI	-	5	19	* 112
SHIMANE	-	5	23	247
OKAYAMA	7	53	8	240
HIROSHIMA	58	262	74	949
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	20	265
TOKUSHIMA	91	510	11	443
KAGAWA	38	604	49	* 478
EHIME	46	437	41	550
KOCHI	46	393	31	300
FUKUOKA	13	239	115	1,328
SAGA	3	29	17	286
NAGASAKI	45	* 215	47	580
KUMAMOTO	2	150	95	795
OITA	3	12	24	392
MIYAZAKI	9	85	21	322
KAGOSHIMA	52	227	30	291
TOTAL	1,295	* 11,273	2,247	* 29,092
RATE				
Current	83.5	66.1	144.9	170.5
Previous	85.6		167.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	678	7,161	347	3,123
AOMORI	131	1,437	72	927
IWATE	188	1,619	110	1,051
MIYAGI	203	1,738	168	1,164
AKITA	211	1,379	57	776
YAMAGATA	105	1,048	94	640
FUKUSHIMA	133	1,220	169	1,312
IBARAKI	95	992	159	1,542
TOCHIGI	53	620	130	1,280
GUMMA	122	1,145	200	2,186
SAITAMA	169	2,278	357	3,898
CHIBA	70	1,359	49	955
TOKYO	1,001	8,597	179	2,569
KANAGAWA	224	2,390	131	1,651
NIIGATA	128	1,791	135	1,544
TOYAMA	131	1,545	114	1,530
ISHIKAWA	106	1,260	40	569
FUKUI	48	742	49	696
YAMANASHI	52	410	61	535
NAGANO	182	1,923	229	2,228
GIFU	125	1,258	123	1,082
SHIZUOKA	196	1,509	141	1,508
AICHI	375	4,118	174	2,651
MIE	130	1,579	63	970
SHIGA	85	747	58	794
KYOTO	248	2,285	45	671
OSAKA	357	4,209	93	1,049
HYOGO	339	3,077	74	1,142
NARA	28	407	17	300
WAKAYAMA	38	672	40	487
TOTTORI	54	563	42	376
SHIMANE	69	911	74	663
OKAYAMA	153	1,532	85	1,331
HIROSHIMA	217	2,314	161	1,354
YAMAGUCHI	106	1,301	29	570
TOKUSHIMA	30	474	40	642
KAGAWA	84	* 597	64	* 799
EHIME	85	1,071	131	1,427
KOCHI	52	608	44	483
FUKUOKA	370	3,909	129	* 1,597
SAGA	50	1,028	44	570
NAGASAKI	130	* 1,452	67	775
KUMAMOTO	102	1,057	110	996
OITA	97	926	51	576
MIYAZAKI	56	1,091	36	636
KAGOSHIMA	239	1,400	102	608
TOTAL	7,865	* 80,749	4,887	* 54,233
RATE				
Current	507.1	473.3	315.1	317.9
Previous	550.8		344.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	180	296	3	16
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	4
MIYAGI	-	4	1	26
AKITA	-	2,169	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	1	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	9
IBARAKI	-	47	-	8
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	3
GUMMA	36	357	1	8
SAITAMA	19	220	-	12
CHIBA	2	209	-	2
TOKYO	3	355	4	37
KANAGAWA	58	274	1	7
NIIGATA	169	609	-	5
TOYAMA	-	170	-	6
ISHIKAWA	16	62	-	6
FUKUI	2	511	-	-
YAMANASHI	118	230	-	2
NAGANO	9	100	-	11
GIFU	134	2,073	-	4
SHIZUOKA	59	414	2	20
AICHI	4	1,268	-	6
MIE	3	592	-	3
SHIGA	1	223	-	-
KYOTO	-	438	-	-
OSAKA	-	390	-	1
HYOGO	5	1,375	-	9
NARA	-	431	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	245	-	1
TOTTORI	-	* 109	-	2
SHIMANE	-	616	-	-
OKAYAMA	3	410	-	7
HIROSHIMA	3	129	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	-	84	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	95	-	1
KAGAWA	-	70	-	2
EHIME	3	126	2	6
KOCHI	-	6	-	2
FUKUOKA	6	680	6	23
SAGA	24	90	-	3
NAGASAKI	8	* 81	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	5	-	11
OITA	234	355	4	14
MIYAZAKI	-	23	1	53
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	1,105	* 15,941	26	338
RATE				
Current	71.2	93.4	1.7	2.0
Previous	96.5		1.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	8	2	18
AOMORI	-	3	-	6
IWATE	-	2	-	4
MIYAGI	1	3	2	5
AKITA	-	1	1	12
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	2	-	4
IBARAKI	-	16	-	4
TOCHIGI	1	5	-	4
GUMMA	-	20	-	8
SAITAMA	2	9	1	20
CHIBA	1	11	-	2
TOKYO	1	12	1	4
KANAGAWA	-	6	1	1
NIIGATA	1	4	-	3
TOYAMA	-	1	2	15
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	3
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	2	-	4
NAGANO	1	9	-	4
GIFU	-	4	-	2
SHIZUOKA	1	12	-	5
AICHI	1	8	-	6
MIE	1	4	-	2
SHIGA	1	4	-	4
KYOTO	1	4	-	1
OSAKA	-	8	-	1
HYOGO	-	4	-	4
NARA	-	1	-	1
WAKAYAMA	-	3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	* 3	-	-
SHIMANE	-	4	-	4
OKAYAMA	-	4	-	4
HIROSHIMA	-	9	-	7
YAMAGUCHI	2	10	-	-
TOHOSHIMA	-	4	-	3
KAGAWA	-	5	-	-
EHIME	-	12	1	3
KOCHI	1	4	-	1
FUKUOKA	5	26	-	6
SAGA	1	4	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	8	1	8
OITA	4	5	-	1
MIYAZAKI	1	11	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	7	-	3
TOTAL	29	* 287	13	196
RATE				
Current	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.1
Previous	2.0		1.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	2
AOMORI	-	-	1	2
IWATE	-	-	1	5
MIYAGI	-	-	-	3
AKITA	-	-	2	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	2
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	7
GUMMA	-	2	-	9
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	1	10
KANAGAWA	-	2	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	1	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	2	2
MIE	-	-	1	2
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	2	5
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	5
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	4
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	2
KOCHI	-	-	1	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	2	7
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	3
OITA	-	-	2	4
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	16	18	102
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	1.2	0.6
Previous	-		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	162	1,687	-	-
AOMORI	242	1,218	-	-
IWATE	94	1,798	-	-
MIYAGI	77	805	-	-
AKITA	33	530	-	-
YAMAGATA	301	496	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	32	390	-	-
IBARAKI	80	565	-	-
TOCHIGI	8	506	-	-
GUMMA	298	645	-	-
SAITAMA	60	585	-	-
CHIBA	22	489	-	-
TOKYO	72	770	-	-
KANAGAWA	135	913	-	-
NIIGATA	18	282	-	-
TOYAMA	10	206	-	-
ISHIKAWA	22	178	-	-
FUKUI	34	241	-	-
YAMANASHI	28	180	-	-
NAGANO	18	161	-	-
GIFU	23	249	-	-
SHIZUOKA	30	505	-	-
AICHI	91	1,504	-	9
MIE	16	227	-	-
SHIGA	7	84	-	-
KYOTO	24	272	-	-
OSAKA	71	965	-	-
HYOGO	79	1,067	-	-
NARA	20	224	-	-
WAKAYAMA	32	353	-	-
TOTTORI	17	* 103	-	-
SHIMANE	7	* 84	-	-
OKAYAMA	21	408	-	1
HIROSHIMA	150	974	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	8	112	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	114	-	-
KAGAWA	31	* 284	-	-
EHIME	27	225	-	-
KOCHI	2	118	-	-
FUKUOKA	97	* 1,373	-	-
SAGA	5	202	-	-
NAGASAKI	61	614	-	-
KUMAMOTO	35	267	-	-
OITA	7	86	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	202	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	148	-	-
TOTAL	2,635	* 23,409	-	10
RATE				
Current	169.9	137.2	-	0.1
Previous	163.6		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	36	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	2	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	1	7	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	20	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	4
OITA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	2	64	1	26
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Previous	0.5		0.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 and 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 11 weeks		
	18 Mar 1950	12 Mar 1949	13 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	256	361	422	3,338	4,174	4,528
Dysentery	64	49	56	921	400	463
Typhoid Fever	55	63	94	645	1,018	1,156
Paratyphoid Fever	13	22	31	185	382	369
Smallpox	-	-	-	2	7	4
Typhus Fever	24	2	9	658	60	145
Malaria	12	28	56	123	251	590
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	49	80	51	861	1,001	544
Epidemic Meningitis	28	42	73	252	295	469
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,295	3,821	1,516	11,273	22,677	9,816
Whooping Cough	2,247	1,349	653	29,092	14,376	8,551
Tuberculosis	7,865	8,351	6,992	80,749	79,438	59,367
Pneumonia	4,887	3,866	4,483	54,233	38,186	44,092
Influenza	1,105	44	85	15,941	504	1,065
Poliomyelitis	26	21	6	338	273	67
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	29	19	45	287	370	312
Puerperal Infection	13	20	27	196	211	279
Rabies	-	-	-	16	8	9
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	18	10	14	102	127	95
Trachoma	2,635	2,760	2,632	23,409	22,693	23,568
Infectious Diarrhea	-	8	NA	10	50	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	2	NA	NA	64	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	26	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	23	29	34	368	456	488
Dysentery	18	11	11	226	118	97
Typhoid Fever	9	11	13	102	117	143
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	3	6	11	22
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	3	-	-	41	1	13
Malaria	2	-	3	13	7	6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	2	-	5	18	6
Epidemic Meningitis	6	8	21	55	72	115
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of page.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 And 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 11 Weeks				
	18 Mar 1950	12 Mar 1949	13 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948		
Case Rates								
Diphtheria	16.5	23.3	27.5	19.6	24.5	26.8		
Dysentery	4.1	3.2	3.7	5.4	2.3	2.7		
Typhoid fever	3.5	4.1	6.1	3.8	6.0	6.9		
Paratyphoid fever	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.2		
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Typhus fever	1.5	0.1	0.6	3.9	0.4	0.9		
Malaria	0.8	1.8	3.7	0.7	1.5	3.5		
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-		
Scarlet fever	3.2	5.2	3.3	5.0	5.9	3.2		
Epidemic meningitis	1.8	2.7	4.8	1.5	1.7	2.8		
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Measles	83.5	246.4	98.8	66.1	132.9	58.2		
Whooping Cough	144.9	87.0	42.6	170.5	84.3	50.7		
Tuberculosis	507.1	538.4	455.8	473.3	465.6	351.9		
Pneumonia	315.1	249.3	292.3	317.9	223.8	261.3		
Influenza	71.2	2.8	5.5	93.4	3.0	6.3		
Poliomyelitis	1.7	1.4	0.4	2.0	1.6	0.4		
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tetanus	1.9	1.2	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.8		
Puerperal infection	0.8	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7		
Rabies	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1		
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Leprosy	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6		
Trachoma	169.9	178.0	171.6	137.2	133.0	139.7		
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.5	NA	0.1	0.3	NA		
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA		
Schistosomiasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA		
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	NA	NA		
Death Rates								
Diphtheria	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9		
Dysentery	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.6		
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8		
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Typhus fever	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1		
Malaria	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0		
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7		
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
Week Ended 18 March 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONOPRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	136	1,519	169	2,165
AOMORI	28	327	34	356
IWATE	28	273	15	185
MIYAGI	38	514	31	556
AKITA	30	282	21	199
YAMAGATA	26	380	19	226
FUKUSHIMA	58	369	32	398
IBARAKI	27	323	10	230
TOCHIGI	39	419	41	385
GUMMA	30	396	11	340
SAITAMA	55	510	53	407
CHIBA	28	574	42	444
TOKYO	148	1,466	272	2,870
KANAGAWA	192	1,822	322	3,642
NIIGATA	33	512	7	210
TOYAMA	37	370	22	414
ISHIKAWA	42	287	32	362
FUKUI	18	236	16	311
YAMANASHI	12	149	11	113
NAGANO	39	426	24	384
GIFU	18	237	66	662
SHIZUOKA	61	543	72	659
AICHI	81	1,082	103	1,136
MIE	38	473	31	333
SHIGA	15	254	9	264
KYOTO	103	788	96	918
OSAKA	232	2,123	134	1,267
HYOGO	175	1,319	161	* 1,499
NARA	16	228	30	427
WAKAYAMA	32	453	28	533
TOTTORI	26	259	36	266
SHIMANE	7	127	10	110
OKAYAMA	47	464	47	583
HIROSHIMA	94	860	218	1,712
YAMAGUCHI	67	800	206	1,339
TOKUSHIMA	11	174	9	95
KAGAWA	5	220	-	162
EHIME	19	245	18	229
KOCHI	19	267	28	283
FUKUOKA	282	2,982	432	4,519
SAGA	23	335	45	405
NAGASAKI	162	1,303	83	942
KUMAMOTO	39	392	83	409
OITA	21	279	20	331
MIYAZAKI	18	198	16	223
KAGOSHIMA	3	252	25	453
TOTAL	2,670	27,811	3,190	* 33,956
RATE				
Current	172.2	163.0	205.7	199.0
Previous	197.0		220.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 18 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	169	-	2
AOMORI	1	21	-	-
IWATE	-	14	-	-
MIYAGI	4	33	-	-
AKITA	3	9	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	29	-	1
IBARAKI	2	28	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	24	-	-
GUMMA	6	44	-	3
SAITAMA	2	38	-	-
CHIBA	3	67	-	-
TOKYO	28	303	2	12
KANAGAWA	57	385	2	5
NIIGATA	1	18	1	1
TOYAMA	1	44	-	1
ISHIKAWA	4	62	-	5
FUKUI	1	23	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	12	-	-
NAGANO	-	10	-	-
GIFU	6	77	-	1
SHIZUOKA	6	48	2	2
AICHI	1	99	-	3
MIE	4	43	-	1
SHIGA	6	69	-	1
KYOTO	28	246	4	22
OSAKA	23	300	1	14
HYOGO	19	208	-	12
NARA	7	86	-	2
WAKAYAMA	7	72	-	4
TOTTORI	2	20	-	-
SHIMANE	1	6	-	-
OKAYAMA	15	109	2	3
HIROSHIMA	10	197	1	6
YAMAGUCHI	4	58	-	3
TOKUSHIMA	1	7	-	2
KAGAWA	-	15	-	3
EHIME	1	19	-	1
KOCHI	1	26	-	1
FUKUOKA	36	337	-	9
SAGA	3	19	1	1
NAGASAKI	8	82	-	3
KUMAMOTO	4	15	-	-
OITA	-	18	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	19	-	2
TOTAL	301	3,543	16	128
RATE				
Current	19.4	20.8	1.0	0.8
Previous	25.1		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Disease	WEEK ENDED			Cumulative Period for the first 11 weeks				
	18 Mar. 1950	12 Mar. 1949	13 Mar. 1948	1950	1949	1948		
<u>NUMBER</u>								
SYPHILIS	2,670	4,192	5,507	27,811	41,001	41,898		
GONORRHEA	3,190	3,716	5,176	33,956	36,367	46,534		
CHANCROID	301	457	1,149	3,543	5,823	9,134		
LYMPHOGRANULOMA	16	20	18	128	149	163		
VENEREUM								
<u>RATE</u>								
SYPHILIS	172.2	270.3	359.0	163.0	240.3	248.3		
GONORRHEA	205.7	239.6	337.4	199.0	213.2	275.8		
CHANCROID	19.4	29.5	74.9	20.8	34.1	54.1		
LYMPHOGRANULOMA	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0		
VENEREUM								

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE WEEK ENDED 25 MARCH 1950

During the twelfth week, ended 25 March 1950, there were 21,443 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,623 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received and comparisons with last week are based on corrected totals.

Diphtheria cases (244) decreased slightly from last week (255). Deaths, however, increased from 23 to 29. The present number of cases was over 40 percent less than that (417) recorded for the eleventh week of last year and about 35 percent below the corresponding 1948 figure (380). Twenty prefectures reported more cases this week than last week while nearly that number (19) had fewer. The seven remaining prefectures did not change. Present case figures ranged from zero in Mie Prefecture to fifteen each in Tokyo-to and Nagasaki Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.7 and 19.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 2.1.

The number of dysentery cases reported this week (103) was over 60 percent higher than that (64) in the preceding week. Deaths also increased, from 18 to 25. The current case figure was 66 percent greater than in the same week of last year (62) and 84 percent above the total (56) recorded for the corresponding period of 1948. Increases over last week occurred in seventeen of the prefectures, decreases in ten, and no change in three, while there have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in the remaining sixteen. Half (23) of the prefectures reported having cases this week, Tokyo-to 20 cases or about a fifth of the total, and the others from 1 or 14 each. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 99 of the current cases and all deaths and amebic dysentery the remaining 4 cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 5.5 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.6 and 1.3.

Typhoid fever cases (57) and deaths (8) this week changed only slightly from the preceding week (55 and 9 respectively). Present cases were 10 percent below those (63) recorded for the same period of last year and about 30 percent less than the corresponding 1948 total (83). There were decreases from last week in nineteen prefectures, increases in fourteen, and no change in two. The remaining eleven prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Present cases were distributed among nearly half (22) of the prefectures. Tokyo-to with twelve cases accounted for about one-fifth of the total, and numbers in the remaining 19 ranged from one to five. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.7 and 3.8 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

There were 16 cases of paratyphoid fever and 2 deaths this week compared with 13 cases and 1 death last week. Cases last year at this time (30) were nearly twice the present figure, and in the same period of 1948 they numbered 22. About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Eight prefectures decreased from last week, five increased, and two remained the same. There were seven prefectures with cases this week, from one to five in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

One case of smallpox was reported this week, compared with no cases during the three preceding weeks. There have been no deaths reported thus far this year. Last year at this time there were eight cases and in the same period of 1948 none. Kanagawa was the prefecture that reported this week's one case. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

The number of typhus fever cases reported this week (13) was only about half last week's total (24). There were two deaths currently whereas there were three reported in the preceding period. During the twelfth weeks of last year and 1948 cases numbered 3 and 17 respectively. Most (37) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. Of the remaining nine prefectures, there were five in which cases decreased from last week, three where they increased, and one where the numbers did not change. Gumma, Kanagawa, and Miyagi Prefectures reported 4, 3, and 2 cases respectively this week while four others (Yamagata, Tokyo-to, Osaka, and

Hiroshima) had one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 3.6 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

Fifteen cases of malaria and three deaths were reported in the present week compared with 12 cases and two deaths last week. There were more than twice as many cases last year at this time (34) and over four times as many during the same period of 1948 (63). No cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in more than half (26) of the prefectures. Cases increased over last week in twelve of the prefecture decreased in seven, and stayed the same in the remaining one. About a third (14) of the prefectures reported having cases this week, one or two each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 0.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.2 and 0.1.

More than twice as many scarlet fever cases were reported this week (108) as in the previous period (49). No deaths were reported currently, whereas there was one in the preceding period. Present cases were 57 percent higher than those (69) recorded for the twelfth week of last year and two and a half times the corresponding 1948 total (43). There were increases over last week in fourteen of the prefectures and decreases in six while seven others stayed the same. The remaining nineteen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. An outstanding increase occurred in Fukui Prefecture, from zero to 34, nearly a third of the week's total. Twenty-two other prefectures currently reported from one to ten cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.0 and 5.2 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

There were 22 cases of epidemic meningitis this week compared with 28 cases last week, and there were 6 deaths in each of the two periods. Cases in the twelfth week of last year (41) amounted to nearly twice and those in the same period of 1948 (71) over three times the current figure. Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included thirteen prefectures with decreases and seven with increases. The one remaining prefecture did not change. Thirteen prefectures having from one to three cases each accounted for the present total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases increased nearly 50 percent, from 1,295 last week to 1,928 in the present period. This week's number was well under half that (4,289) recorded for the same period of last year but 13 percent higher than the total (1,708) for the comparable 1948 period. Cases increased over last week in over half (24) of the prefectures, decreased in seventeen, and did not change in three. No cases were reported during either period in the remaining two prefectures (Tottori and Yamaguchi). The largest numeric changes were increases in Aichi (from 99 to 331 cases), which last week recorded the largest decrease, and in two prefectures on the island of Shikoku, Kagawa (38 to 254) and Ehime (46 to 169). Those same three prefectures along with Saitama (235 cases), together accounted for over half of this week's total cases. Thirty-eight additional prefectures had from 1 to 108 cases each and the remaining four (Yamagata and Oita besides Tottori and Yamaguchi mentioned above) none. The current and cumulative case rates were 124.3 and 70.9 respectively.

There were 2,096 cases of whooping cough this week compared with 2,247 last week, a decrease of 7 percent. Present cases were nearly 40 percent higher than those recorded for the twelfth week of last year (1,508) and almost three times the corresponding 1948 number (731). The majority (27) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, while eighteen had more, and one did not change. The most marked numeric change was a decrease from 123 cases to 37 in Ibaraki Prefecture, while there was nearly comparable increase in Toyama, from 58 to 129. The latter prefecture reported a large decrease last week. Four prefectures located in central Honshu that together accounted for well over a fourth of all current cases were Tokyo (174), Shizuoka (149), Saitama (129), and Toyama (129). The 42 other prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 92. The current and cumulative case rates were 135.1 and 167.6 respectively.

About the same number of tuberculosis cases were reported this week (7,820) as in the preceding week (7,865). The present figure was 5 percent less than in the twelfth week of last year (8,267) but almost 10 percent greater than the number recorded for the corresponding 1948 period (7,169). Approximately half (24) of the prefectures reported increases over last week while twenty-one had decreases and one stayed the same. Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 31 to 1,001. Of the total cases this week, 86 percent (6,700) were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 504.2 and 475.9 respectively.

Pneumonia cases numbered 5,088 this week 4 percent more than last week (4,887). They were 20 percent greater than those (4,225) recorded for the twelfth week of last year and about 10 percent above the total (4,593) for the corresponding 1948 period. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week while the remainder (17) had fewer. Toyama Prefecture had the most outstanding numeric increase, from 114 cases to 271, and Hokkaido the largest numeric decrease, from 347 to 212. Four prefectures in central Honshu that together accounted for 23 percent of this week's total cases were Saitama (401), Toyama (271), Nagano (243), and Aichi (238). Cases in the remaining 42 prefectures ranged from 14 to 217. The current and cumulative case rates were 328.1 and 318.7 respectively.

There were 880 cases of influenza reported this week compared with 1,105 last week, a decrease of 20 percent. The number this week was twenty times that (44) recorded for the same period of last year and about eight times the corresponding 1948 figure (108). Cases increased over last week in twenty prefectures, decreased in thirteen, and stayed the same in one, while no cases have been reported for two or more weeks in the remaining twelve. The most outstanding numeric change was a decrease from 234 to 21 cases in Oita Prefecture, and there were lesser decreases in Niigata (169 to 72) and Yamanashi (118 to 29). The largest numeric increases occurred in Hokkaido (from 180 to 314 cases) and Gifu (134 to 210). Sixty percent of all cases in the present week were in the two prefectures of Hokkaido (314) and Gifu (210). Niigata had 72 cases and twenty-nine additional prefectures from 1 to 29 cases each. Corrected reports were received this week for the first two weeks of March in Akita Prefecture. The 1,423 cases in the original report for the week ended 4 March were reduced to 102 while the 426 cases in the report of the following week were removed altogether. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan this week were 56.7 and 81.8 respectively.

The same number of poliomyelitis cases were reported this week (26) as in the previous week. There were 29 cases last year at this time and 3 in the same period of 1948. No cases for two or more weeks have been reported in half (23) of the prefectures. Cases increased over last week in twelve prefectures, decreased in half that many (6), and did not change in five. Twenty-one prefectures with from one to three cases each accounted for this week's total. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.0 respectively.

Tetanus cases numbered 38 this week compared with 29 last week. There were 28 and 20 cases respectively during the twelfth weeks of 1949 and 1948. Increases over last week occurred in seventeen of the prefectures, decreases in eleven, and no change in seven. The remaining eleven prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or more. Present cases ranged from one to four in each of 25 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 1.7 respectively.

There was approximately the same number of puerperal infection cases this week (15) as in the previous week (13). Records for the twelfth weeks of last year and 1948 show 21 and 27 cases respectively. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in the majority (26) of the prefectures. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with increases and nine with decreases, while the remaining one did not change. Present cases were distributed among twelve prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

No rabies cases have been reported for three weeks. One case was recorded during the twelfth week of last year and none in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 25 March 1950 was 0.1.

There were 14 cases of leprosy this week compared with 18 last week. During the twelfth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 13 and 19 cases respectively. Over half(25) of the prefectures have reported no incidence of this disease for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week were equally divided between decreases and increases (10), while the one remaining prefecture stayed the same. Reports this week showed eleven prefectures with from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 0.6 respectively.

Trachoma cases increased 12 percent, from 2,635 last week to 2,951 currently. The present figure was slightly less than that (3,028) recorded for the same week of last year but 10 percent higher than the corresponding 1948 total (2,672). Cases increased over last week in 26 prefectures, decreased in 19, and remained the same in 1. Prefectural case figures for this week ranged from zero in one instance to 465. The current and cumulative case rates were 190.3 and 141.6.

No cases of infectious diarrhea have been reported for five weeks. Records show five cases for the twelfth week of last year. The cumulative case rate as of 25 March 1950 was 0.1.

The number of schistosomiasis cases increased from two last week to eight currently. There are no available data for either last year or 1948. All cases this week occurred in Yamanashi Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.4 respectively.

There were no cases of filariasis reported this week whereas last week there was one. Data for 1949 and 1948 are not available. The cumulative case rate as of 29 March 1950 was 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There were also no cases recorded during the twelfth weeks of last year and 1948.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,643 cases this week compared with 6,176 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,363 and 30,172 respectively; gonorrhea, 2,949 and 36,907; chancroid, 323 and 3,866; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 8 and 136. Cases were lower this week than last week for all diseases except chancroid. Last week there were 2,669 cases of syphilis, 3,190 cases of gonorrhea, 301 cases of chancroid, and 16 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. All totals this week were lower than in the same period of last year when syphilis cases numbered 4,234, gonorrhea 3,663, chancroid 530, and lymphogranuloma venereum 11. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 25 March 1950 were: syphilis, 152.4 and 162.1 respectively; gonorrhea 190.1 and 198.3; chancroid, 20.8 and 20.8; lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.5 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 25 MAR. 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	*276	26	7	-	30	6
AOMORI	4	1	91	19	-	-	1	-
IWATE	7	2	105	17	-	-	33	2
MIYAGI	5	1	93	5	3	-	20	2
AKITA	8	-	110	6	2	-	10	6
YAMAGATA	3	-	40	4	1	-	8	2
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	83	11	-	-	16	2
IBARAKI	2	-	54	-	1	1	41	16
TOCHIGI	4	1	45	9	-	1	21	10
GUMMA	5	-	38	1	4	2	49	15
SAITAMA	11	3	84	9	14	2	101	27
CHIBA	1	-	38	8	1	2	24	13
TOKYO	15	-	236	22	20	5	222	56
KANAGAWA	8	1	96	11	8	1	55	10
NIIGATA	11	-	126	9	12	4	75	14
TOYAMA	4	1	52	7	-	-	2	-1
ISHIKAWA	5	1	64	8	3	1	60	1
FUKUI	1	-	28	4	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	14	3	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	1	66	4	-	-	8	-
GIFU	1	-	29	7	-	-	10	5
SHIZUOKA	8	1	50	5	4	2	41	10
AICHI	9	1	82	5	2	1	21	5
MIE	-	-	40	5	-	-	13	4
SHIGA	1	-	22	2	1	-	2	-
KYOTO	3	2	49	7	-	-	17	4
OSAKA	12	2	132	26	2	1	21	3
HYOGO	13	1	130	11	9	1	30	10
NARA	5	-	34	4	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	22	-	-	-	4	1
TOTTORI	1	1	12	3	2	1	4	2
SHIMANE	2	-	69	7	1	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	33	1	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	8	-	80	*6	2	-	9	6
YAMAGUCHI	4	1	117	9	-	-	3	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	1	34	6	1	-	2	-
KAGAWA	3	1	19	1	-	-	3	2
EHIME	3	-	50	7	-	-	3	2
KOCHI	2	-	23	6	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	11	2	255	28	2	-	38	6
SAGA	5	2	73	7	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	15	-	135	7	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	53	5	1	-	8	5
OITA	7	1	83	18	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	126	17	-	-	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	5	1	90	12	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	244	29	*3581	*395	103	25	1024	251
RATE								
Current	15.7	1.9	19.2	2.1	6.6	1.6	5.5	1.3
Previous	16.4	1.5			4.1	1.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	2	1	22	6	2	-	8	1
AOMORI	-	-	8	1	-	-	5	-
IWATE	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	-
MIYAGI	4	2	19	3	5	-	18	-
AKITA	1	-	7	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	15	3	-	-	1	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	7	2	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	1	-	13	1	1	-	4	-
SAITAMA	3	1	24	6	1	-	3	-
CHIBA	2	-	17	2	-	-	5	-
TOKYO	12	-	149	22	1	-	52	1
KANAGAWA	4	-	42	2	-	-	7	-
NIIGATA	1	-	19	3	-	-	4	-
TOYAMA	1	-	5	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	15	3	1	-	5	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	19	-	-	-	8	-
AICHI	1	-	22	7	-	-	4	-
MIE	4	-	21	7	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	2	-	23	5	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	4	1	36	3	-	-	7	-
HYOGO	3	-	26	2	-	-	7	-
NARA	-	-	8	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	4	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	15	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	1	37	5	5	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	2	8	4	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	16	2	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	11	-	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	11	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	8	702	110	16	2	201	8
RATE								
Current	3.7	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.0
Previous	3.5	0.6			0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	2	2	-	6	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	4	-	21	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	1	206	19
KANAGAWA	1	-	1	-	3	1	393	20
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	3	-	13	2	671	43
RATE								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.8	0.1	3.6	0.2
Previous	-	-	-	-	1.5	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MA LARIA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	1	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	4	1
IBARAKI	-	-	6	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	2	-
GUMMA	1	-	4	-
SAITAMA	-	-	8	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	1	1	15	1
KANAGAWA	1	-	2	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	1	1	2	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	2	-
NAGANO	-	-	4	1
GIFU	-	-	3	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	-
AICHI	-	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	3	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	1	-	5	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	4	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	16	2
SAGA	1	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	5
TOTAL	15	3	138	16
RATE				
Current	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	*56	1	2	-	20	5
AOMORI	2	-	13	-	-	-	6	-
IWATE	1	-	14	1	-	-	5	2
MIYAGI	2	-	15	-	3	-	17	3
AKITA	2	-	21	-	-	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	5	-	1	-	12	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	1	-	7	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
GUMMA	-	-	9	-	1	-	3	-
SAITAMA	5	-	*40	1	-	-	7	3
CHIBA	4	-	17	-	-	-	6	2
TOKYO	10	-	252	-	3	2	61	13
KANAGAWA	7	-	69	-	1	1	16	7
NIIGATA	1	-	11	-	-	-	4	-
TOYAMA	1	-	8	-	-	-	6	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUI	34	-	38	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
NAGANO	2	-	58	1	1	-	5	-
GIFU	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	10	-	-	-	7	-
AICHI	8	-	44	-	1	-	3	1
MIE	5	-	12	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	1	-	32	-	-	-	3	-
KYOTO	5	-	57	-	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	6	-	70	-	2	-	15	2
HYOGO	2	-	29	-	-	-	2	-
NARA	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	9	-	2	1	4	2
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	2
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-	2	-	4	1
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	108	-	*968	5	22	6	274	61
RATE								
Current	7.0	-	5.2	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.3
Previous	3.2	0.1			1.8	0.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	13	298	26	731
AOMORI	7	59	20	348
IWATE	22	209	19	487
MIYAGI	11	149	27	359
AKITA	13	89	30	422
YAMAGATA	-	60	10	205
FUKUSHIMA	32	386	53	850
IBARAKI	4	79	37	1267
TOCHIGI	44	335	27	367
GUMMA	108	942	30	622
SAITAMA	235	1651	129	1965
CHIBA	18	105	41	537
TOKYO	46	364	174	2793
KANAGAWA	34	246	92	1457
NIIGATA	7	208	19	708
TOYAMA	3	94	129	1241
ISHIKAWA	3	24	40	316
FUKUI	8	207	10	348
YAMANASHI	9	89	29	309
NAGANO	71	584	61	803
GIFU	23	346	16	293
SHIZUOKA	100	828	149	1534
AICHI	331	1536	58	838
MIE	1	104	24	612
SHIGA	3	50	21	365
KYOTO	1	18	34	706
OSAKA	7	47	60	926
HYOGO	29	108	78	981
NARA	1	4	7	129
WAKAYAMA	10	15	45	490
TOTTORI	-	5	1	113
SHIMANE	1	6	18	265
OKAYAMA	41	94	10	250
HIROSHIMA	56	318	45	994
YAMAGUCHI	-	7	16	281
TOKUSHIMA	70	580	31	474
KAGAWA	254	858	45	523
EHIME	169	606	89	639
KOCHI	52	445	27	327
FUKUOKA	23	262	86	1414
SAGA	10	39	31	317
NAGASAKI	20	235	32	612
KUMAMOTO	21	171	88	883
OITA	-	12	28	420
MIYAZAKI	10	95	43	365
KAGOSHIMA	7	234	11	302
TOTAL	1928	13201	2096	31188
PATE				
Current	124.3	70.9	135.1	167.6
Previous	83.5		144.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 March 1950
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PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	662	7,823	212	3,335
AOMORI	179	1,616	91	1,018
IWATE	138	1,757	114	1,165
MIYAGI	160	1,898	170	1,334
AKITA	160	1,539	87	863
YAMAGATA	123	1,171	78	718
FUKUSHIMA	171	1,391	184	1,496
IBARAKI	65	1,057	123	1,665
TOCHIGI	49	669	94	1,374
GUMMA	107	1,252	173	2,359
SAITAMA	238	2,516	401	4,299
CHIBA	124	1,483	81	1,036
TOKYO	1,002	9,599	158	2,727
KANAGAWA	232	2,622	115	1,766
NIIGATA	119	1,910	142	1,686
TOYAMA	191	1,736	271	1,801
ISHIKAWA	126	1,386	85	654
FUKUI	84	826	71	767
YAMANASHI	57	467	90	625
NAGANO	171	2,094	243	2,471
GIFU	109	1,367	85	1,167
SHIZUOKA	172	1,681	126	1,634
AICHI	390	4,508	238	2,889
MIE	89	1,668	91	1,061
SHIGA	69	816	61	855
KYOTO	173	2,458	49	720
OSAKA	441	4,650	77	1,126
HYOGO	401	3,478	108	1,250
NARA	44	451	27	327
WAKAYAMA	86	758	50	537
TOTTORI	45	608	14	390
SHIMANE	85	996	52	715
OKAYAMA	221	1,753	81	1,412
HIROSHIMA	159	2,473	90	1,444
YAMAGUCHI	117	1,418	37	607
TOKUSHIMA	31	505	53	695
KAGAWA	143	740	160	959
EHIME	108	1,179	217	1,644
KOCHI	46	654	23	506
FUKUOKA	188	4,097	109	1,706
SAGA	105	1,133	70	640
NAGASAKI	174	1,626	72	847
KUMAMOTO	89	1,146	106	1,102
OITA	88	1,014	57	633
MIYAZAKI	56	1,147	38	674
KAGOSHIMA	33	1,433	14	622
TOTAL	7,820	88,569	5,088	59,321
RATE				
Current	504.2	475.9	328.1	318.7
Previous	507.1		315.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 March 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	314	610	1	17
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	5
MIYAGI	-	4	1	27
AKITA	-	* 567	-	1
YAMAGATA	1	1	1	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	11
IBARAKI	-	47	1	9
TOCHIGI	14	14	-	3
GUMMA	8	365	1	9
SAITAMA	25	245	1	13
CHIBA	-	209	-	2
TOKYO	2	357	-	37
KANAGAWA	9	283	1	8
NIIGATA	72	681	-	5
TOYAMA	13	183	-	6
ISHIKAWA	18	80	-	6
FUKUI	-	511	1	1
YAMANASHI	29	259	-	2
NAGANO	18	118	-	11
GIFU	210	2,283	-	4
SHIZUOKA	23	437	1	21
AICHI	7	1,275	-	6
MIE	3	595	3	6
SHIGA	3	226	-	-
KYOTO	-	438	-	-
OSAKA	2	392	1	2
HYOGO	2	1,377	-	9
NARA	-	431	-	-
WAKAYAMA	8	253	-	1
TOTTORI	1	110	1	3
SHIMANE	1	617	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	411	2	9
HIROSHIMA	7	136	-	2
YAMAGUCHI	6	90	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	8	103	1	2
KAGAWA	5	75	1	3
EHIME	16	142	1	7
KOCHI	-	6	1	3
FUKUOKA	4	684	-	23
SAGA	14	104	-	3
NAGASAKI	15	96	-	2
KUMAMOTO	-	5	-	11
OITA	21	376	2	16
MIYAZAKI	-	23	1	54
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	880	* 15,219	26	364
RATE				
Current	56.7	81.8	1.7	2.0
Previous	71.2		1.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	8	1	19
AOMORI	-	3	1	7
IWATE	1	3	-	4
MIYAGI	-	3	2	7
AKITA	-	1	-	12
YAMAGATA	1	1	1	4
FUKUSHIMA	1	3	-	4
IBARAKI	4	20	-	4
TOCHIGI	1	6	-	4
GUMMA	2	22	-	8
SAITAMA	4	13	-	20
CHIBA	1	12	-	2
TOKYO	-	12	-	4
KANAGAWA	2	8	-	1
NIIGATA	1	5	-	3
TOYAMA	-	1	-	15
ISHIKAWA	1	1	-	3
FUKUI	-	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	2	2	6
NAGANO	1	10	1	5
GIFU	1	5	-	2
SHIZUOKA	-	12	-	5
AICHI	1	9	1	7
MIE	3	7	-	2
SHIGA	-	4	-	4
KYOTO	-	4	-	1
OSAKA	1	9	-	1
HYOGO	1	5	-	4
NARA	1	2	1	2
WAKAYAMA	-	3	-	-
TOTTORI	2	5	-	-
SHIMANE	3	7	-	4
OKAYAMA	-	4	1	5
HIROSHIMA	1	10	1	8
YAMAGUCHI	-	10	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	4	-	3
KAGAWA	1	6	-	-
EHIME	-	12	-	3
KOCHI	1	5	-	1
FUKUOKA	1	27	2	8
SAGA	-	4	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	4	1	1
KUMAMOT	-	8	-	8
OITA	-	5	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	11	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	1	8	-	3
TOTAL	38	325	15	211
RATE				
Current	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.1
Previous	1.9		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	2
AOMORI	-	-	-	2
IVATE	-	-	-	5
MIYAGI	-	-	2	5
AKITA	-	-	-	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	3
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	7
GUMMA	-	2	-	9
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	-	4	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	1	11
KANAGAWA	-	2	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	1	2
GIFU	-	-	-	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	2
MIE	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	5
HYOGO	-	-	1	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	5
HOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	4
KAGAWA	-	-	1	1
EHIME	-	-	1	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	3	10
SAGA	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	3
OITA	-	-	-	4
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	-	16	14	116
RATE				
Current	-	0.1	0.9	0.6
Previous	-		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 25 March 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	144	1831	-	-
AOMORI	128	1346	-	-
IWATE	115	1913	-	-
MIYAGI	101	906	-	-
AKITA	124	654	-	-
YAMAGATA	465	961	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	31	421	-	-
IBARAKI	21	586	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	510	-	-
GUMMA	294	939	-	-
SAITAMA	101	686	-	-
CHIBA	94	583	-	-
TOHOKU	139	909	-	-
KANAGAWA	270	1183	-	-
NIIGATA	30	312	-	-
TOYAMA	21	227	-	-
ISHIKAWA	21	199	-	-
FUKUI	7	248	-	-
YAMANASHI	38	218	-	-
NAGANO	25	186	-	-
GIFU	11	260	-	-
SHIZUOKA	50	555	-	-
AICHI	94	1598	-	9
MIE	16	243	-	-
SHIGA	11	95	-	-
KYOTO	3	275	-	-
OSAKA	94	1059	-	-
HYOGO	112	1179	-	-
NARA	29	253	-	-
WAKAYAMA	20	373	-	-
TOTTORI	3	106	-	-
SHIMANE	6	90	-	-
OKAYAMA	23	431	-	1
HIROSHIMA	30	1004	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	23	135	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	120	-	-
KAGAWA	49	333	-	-
EHIME	15	240	-	-
KOCHI	19	137	-	-
FUKUOKA	53	1426	-	-
SAGA	14	216	-	-
NAKASAKI	42	656	-	-
KUMAMOTO	37	304	-	-
OITA	12	98	-	-
MIYAZAKI	6	208	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	148	-	-
TOTAL	2951	26,360	-	10
RATE				
Current	190.3	141.6	-	0.1
Previous	169.9	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIasis	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
OMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
K'NAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	8	44	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	7	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	20	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	4
OITA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	8	72	-	26
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.4	-	0.1
Previous	0.1		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	25 Mar 1950	19 Mar 1949	20 Mar 1948	first 12 weeks 1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	244	417	380	3,581	4,591	4,908
Dysentery	103	62	56	1,024	462	519
Typhoid fever	57	63	83	702	1,081	1,239
Paratyphoid fever	16	30	22	201	412	391
Smallpox	1	8	-	3	15	4
Typhus fever	13	3	17	671	63	162
Malaria	15	34	63	138	285	653
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet fever	108	69	43	968	1,070	587
Epidemic meningitis	22	41	71	274	336	540
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,928	4,289	1,708	13,201	26,966	11,524
Whooping cough	2,096	1,508	731	31,188	15,884	9,282
Tuberculosis	7,820	8,267	7,169	88,569	87,705	66,536
Pneumonia	5,088	4,225	4,593	59,321	42,411	48,685
Influenza	880	44	108	15,219	548	1,173
Poliomyelitis	26	29	3	364	302	70
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	38	28	20	325	398	332
Puerperal Infection	15	21	27	211	232	306
Rabies	-	1	-	16	9	9
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	14	13	19	116	140	114
Trachoma	2,951	3,028	2,672	26,360	25,721	26,240
Infectious diarrhea	-	5	NA	10	55	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	8	NA	NA	72	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	26	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	29	36	46	395	492	534
Dysentery	25	8	12	251	126	109
Typhoid fever	8	13	15	110	130	158
Paratyphoid fever	2	-	2	8	11	24
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	2	1	-	43	2	13
Malaria	3	2	-	16	9	6
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	5	18	7
Epidemic meningitis	6	10	7	61	82	122
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for		
	25 Mar 1950	19 Mar 1949	20 Mar 1948	first 12 weeks 1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	15.7	26.9	24.8	19.2	24.7	26.7
Dysentery	6.6	4.0	3.7	5.5	2.5	2.8
Typhoid fever	3.7	4.1	5.4	3.8	5.8	6.7
Paratyphoid fever	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.1	2.2	2.1
Smallpox	0.1	0.5	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Typhus fever	0.8	0.2	1.1	3.6	0.3	0.9
Malaria	1.0	2.2	4.1	0.7	1.5	3.5
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	7.0	4.4	2.8	5.2	5.7	3.2
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	2.6	4.6	1.5	1.8	2.9
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	124.3	276.5	111.4	70.9	144.9	62.6
Whooping Cough	135.1	97.2	47.7	167.6	85.3	50.4
Tuberculosis	504.2	533.0	467.4	475.9	471.2	361.5
Pneumonia	328.1	272.4	299.4	318.7	227.9	264.5
Influenza	56.7	2.8	7.0	81.8	2.9	6.4
Poliomyelitis	1.7	1.9	0.2	2.0	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.8
Puerperal infection	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.7
Rabies	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6
Trachoma	190.3	195.2	174.2	141.6	138.2	142.6
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.3	NA	0.1	0.3	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.5	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Filariasis	-	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	1.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	2.6	2.9
Dysentery	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	85	1,604	127	2,292
AOMORI	26	353	36	392
IWATE	31	304	31	216
MIYAGI	33	547	36	592
AKITA	14	296	6	205
YAMAGATA	32	412	31	257
FUKUSHIMA	38	407	34	432
IBARAKI	34	357	26	256
TOCHIGI	37	456	22	407
GUMMA	27	423	28	368
SAITAMA	37	547	47	454
CHIBA	66	640	56	500
TOKYO	102	1,568	236	3,106
KANAGAWA	110	1,932	430	4,072
NIIGATA	47	559	21	231
TOYAMA	44	414	51	465
ISHIKAWA	49	336	56	418
FUKUI	21	257	31	342
YAMANASHI	11	160	1	114
NAGANO	37	463	25	409
GIFU	16	253	14	676
SHIZUOKA	67	610	85	744
AICHI	99	1,181	89	1,225
MIE	53	526	24	357
SHIGA	20	274	29	293
KYOTO	65	853	94	1,012
OSAKA	184	2,307	109	1,376
HYOGO	83	1,402	102	1,601
NARA	25	253	22	449
WAKAYAMA	41	494	40	573
TOTTORI	31	290	24	290
SHIMANE	21	148	9	119
OKAYAMA	36	500	57	640
HIROSHIMA	94	954	144	1,856
YAMAGUCHI	49	849	118	1,457
TOKUSHIMA	15	189	9	104
KAGAWA	68	288	73	235
EHIME	27	272	18	247
KOCHI	27	294	24	307
FUKUOKA	167	3,149	208	4,727
SAGA	35	370	52	457
NAGASAKI	99	* 1,400	75	* 1,019
KUMAMOTO	42	434	51	460
OITA	56	335	59	390
MIYAZAKI	16	214	19	242
KAGOSHIMA	46	298	70	523
TOTAL	2,363	* 30,172	2,949	* 36,907
RATE				
Current	152.4	162.1	190.1	198.3
Previous	172.1		205.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES
 WEEK ENDED 25 MAR 1950

PREFECTURE	CHANCRID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	8	177	-	2
AOMORI	-	21	-	-
IWATE	-	14	-	-
MIYAGI	3	36	-	-
AKITA	-	9	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	31	-	1
IBARAKI	9	37	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	27	-	-
GUMMA	-	44	-	3
SAITAMA	2	40	-	-
CHIBA	9	76	-	-
TOKYO	33	336	-	12
KANAGAWA	40	425	-	5
NIIGATA	3	21	-	1
TOYAMA	4	48	-	1
ISHIKAWA	5	67	2	7
FUKUI	3	26	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	12	-	-
NAGANO	1	11	-	-
GIFU	-	77	-	1
SHIZUOKA	1	49	-	2
AICHI	5	104	-	3
MIE	8	51	-	1
SHIGA	13	82	-	1
KYOTO	10	256	4	26
OSAKA	35	335	-	14
HYOGO	8	216	-	12
NARA	7	93	-	2
WAKAYAMA	5	77	1	5
TOTTORI	1	21	-	-
SHIMANE	3	9	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	117	-	3
HIROSHIMA	8	205	-	6
YAMAGUCHI	28	86	-	3
OKUSHIMA	-	7	-	2
kagawa	7	22	-	3
EHLÉ	3	22	-	1
KOCHI	4	30	-	1
FUKUOKA	21	358	1	10
SAGA	1	20	-	1
NAGASAKI	10	92	-	3
KUMAMOTO	1	16	-	-
OITA	5	23	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	24	-	2
TOTAL	323	3,866	8	136
 RATE				
Current	20.8	20.8	0.5	0.7
Previous	19.4		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Disease	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR THE FIRST 12 WEEKS		
	25 Mar 1950	19 Mar 1949	20 Mar 1948	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,363	4,234	5,469	30,172	45,235	47,367
GONORRHEA	2,949	3,663	5,757	36,907	40,030	52,291
CHANCROID	323	530	1,122	3,866	6,353	10,256
LYMPHOGRANULOMA						
VENEREUM	8	11	16	136	160	179
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	152.4	273.0	356.5	162.1	243.1	257.3
GONORRHEA	190.1	236.2	375.3	198.3	215.1	284.1
CHANCROID	20.8	34.2	73.1	20.8	34.1	55.7
LYMPHOGRANULOMA						
VENEREUM	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0

FOOTNOTES:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.